

# BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 9, No. 31

BRAINERD, MINN., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908

Price Two Cents

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Standard Bearer.

NOMINATION UNANIMOUS

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The nomination was made at 3:40



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The decisive ballot was followed with motions from the Gray and John son leaders to make the nomination unanimous and by acclamation, which was carried, with but one dissenting vote from the state of Georgia.

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The platform committee was not ready to report when the evening session began and after listening to political oratory, the rules of procedure were suspended and the convention proceeded with the speeches placing the candidates for president in nomination with the understanding that the usual vote would be deferred until the platform had been adopted.

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## TEXT OF PLATFORM

Declaration of Principles of  
Democratic Party.

### CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION

Aroused to Free the Government From  
the Grip of Those Who Have Made  
It a Business Asset of the Favor-  
Seeking Corporations.

Denver, July 10.—After more than fifty-four hours of almost continuous session, the committee on resolutions concluded its work on the platform and presented the resolutions to the convention, which adopted them by a unanimous vote. The resolutions, in the main, follow:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

#### Officeholders.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures is a like addition to the number of officeholders. During the past year 23,784 were added, costing \$16,156,000, and in the past six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from many commissions, has been 99,319, entailing an additional expense of nearly \$70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$6,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of officeholders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but also as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense by thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

#### Economy in Administration.

The Republican congress in the session just ended has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by \$90,000,000 and leaving a deficit of more than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government as no less than a crime against the millions of workingmen and women from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strict economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

#### Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution to be the popular branch of our government responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and power of legislation.

#### Misuse of Patronage.

We condemn, as a violation of the spirit of our institutions, the action of the present chief executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his cabinet officers. A forced succession in the presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than is life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the executive, and no virtue in the one selected, can justify the establishment of a dynasty.

#### Iowa Jurist Drops Dead.

Waterloo, Ia., July 10.—Charles A. Bishop, judge of the supreme court of Iowa at Des Moines, dropped dead in Waterloo. He was joking with United States Attorney Fred Faville and Judge Bollinger of Davenport while awaiting a banquet at the Ellis hotel. A clot on the brain caused him to stop amidst laughter and closed his eyes in death.

## Just remember these Bargains

77½¢

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39¢

An unusual silk glove bargain. These are short gloves of various shades and black and white. Our regular 50¢ qualities. Not all sizes of each kind but a very fair assortment remains. We think that you will be able to select a pair to suit you and they will cost you but 39¢. Bargain Basement.

35¢

This is the price we are asking for silk and leather belts which we have sold at 60¢, 65¢ and 69¢. They are the last one or two of many styles and sell at 35¢

49¢

Another splendid Belt Bargain. This lot contains 75¢, 85¢ and \$1.00 silk and leather belts. We offer them to you at 49¢. Bargain Basement.

"MICHAEL'S"

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## RELATIONS SEVERED

### DISCUSS SITUATION.

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Washington, July 10.—All the Central American diplomats in Washington except Senor Ugarte of Honduras, and Ambassador Creel of Mexico, discussed the situation incident to the revolutionary outbreak in Honduras with Acting Secretary Bacon at the state department. Both the United States and Mexico are pressing upon the Central American countries the necessity of absolute neutrality in the pending trouble in Honduras which, according to the treaties ratified by the Central American peace conference at Washington last winter, was declared to be neutral ground. A report that one of Nicaragua's war vessels had sailed for another Central American port, presumably Amalpa, Honduras, caused some consternation among Central American diplomats.

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**BANE'S**  
**CASH**  
**CASH-CASH**

For Cash till  
Saturday night

Veal Roast per pound.....	12c
Veal Cutlet per pound.....	12c
Veal Shoulder per pound.....	10c
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**Bay Lake Strawberries**  
All meats are very nice and reasonable now. They are cheaper than groceries and fruits. Bring your cash to

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### Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

We demand federal legislation for ever terminating the partnership which existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money where-with to purchase elections, they should be allowed to continue substantially un molested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions.

Regarding the rights of the states, the resolutions declare opposition to the extension of the powers of the general government by judicial construction and insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, state remedies.

#### Tariff.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now affected by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the prompt relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power, no action whatever has been taken by the Republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list; and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

#### Trusts.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies, we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control of such corporations of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in

## RELATIONS SEVERED

### Venezuela Closes Her Legation at Washington.

### SEÑOR VELOZ IS RECALLED

Action of American Government in  
Withdrawing American Charge From  
Caracas Followed by Similar Action  
on the Part of Castro's Government.

Washington, July 10.—The diplomatic relations between America and Venezuela that have existed uninterrupted for more than half a century, though in recent years severely strained, have been completely severed. Señor Veloz Góttico, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, called at the state department by appointment to present to Acting Secretary Bacon notice from his government that he was to quit his post here, closing up the Venezuelan legation in Washington and repair forthwith to Venezuela. The charge executed his commission punctiliously. In a few minutes' talk he explained to the acting secretary that the action of the state department in withdrawing Jacob Sleeper, the American charge, from Caracas and closing up his legation there, made it necessary for his government to take similar action in the case of its own legation in Washington. Therefore he was leaving the capital at the earliest moment that he could arrange his domestic affairs to do so, and will proceed directly to New York, there to take passage for Venezuela on Sunday. The minister leaves behind him in Washington his family and household effects, but these will probably follow him to Venezuela in the near future.

Just what took place between Acting Secretary Bacon and the charge cannot be learned beyond the fact that the latter presented his letters of recall. He made no demand for his passports, nor could he do so consistently in view of the fact that Foreign Minister Paul had declined to issue such passports to the American charge when he withdrew from Caracas on the ground that there was no necessity for passports; the country being in profound peace and his person not being threatened in any way. Señor Veloz did communicate to Mr. Bacon the fact that the files and papers of the Venezuelan legation would be placed in the custody of Señor Jacobo Pimental, the Venezuelan consul general in New York. This statement is regarded as an indication that the Venezuelan government will follow the precedent established by the United States in refraining from interfering with trade by closing the consulates, notwithstanding the breach in diplomatic relations. No arrangement has been made for the transaction of any diplomatic business which Venezuela might find it absolutely necessary to transact, through some unforeseen contingency.

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# UNIQUE

Open Every Night  
Except Sunday....

refined and up-to-date entertainment  
for ladies, gentlemen and children

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

## ILLUSTRATED SONG "I am for you" By MISS KATHLEEN GRAHAM

1. Misadventures of a Sheriff
2. I Can't Read English

**SOLO**—By Miss Kathleen Graham

3. Christmas Eve

4. Description

## 15 Majestic Views in the Yellowstone National Park

Amateur Night every Friday night  
Enter the contest and win one of  
the prizes

Admission: Adults 10c  
Children 5c

We have added a "Penny Arcade" parlor to our theatre.

Performances start at 8:00. Come in anytime and see the entire show.

## Laurel Street

### Buy Now

If you want city lots at low prices. An investment in Brainerd at the present prices cannot fail to show a splendid profit in a few years time.

**LYMAN P. WHITE**  
419 W. Front Street

## The Garrison Hotel

Located on the West shore of Mille Lacs lake, is again open to the public. A very pretty place to spend your vacation. Special attention given to transient trade. Take Garrison stage route from Brainerd. Stable in connection.

**John Dinwiddie, Prop. Garrison, Minn.**

### WM. WOOD

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of  
**LATH**

OFFICE RANSFORD BLOCK  
Mill and Yard at Rice Lake

#### RETAIL PRICE LIST

No. 1 4 foot Lath.....	\$3.25
No. 1 32 inch Lath.....	\$1.75
No. 2 4 foot Lath.....	\$2.75
No. 3 4 foot Lath.....	\$1.50

Wood \$2.00 Per Cord

## DR JOSEPH NICHOLSON

### O'Brien Block

712 Laurel St. Phone 733  
Open Day and Night

## The RANSFORD BARBER SHOP

### Hair Cutting

### Shampooing

### Singeing

### Shaving

### Massaging

### Ransford Basement

## Good Thing to have

### A TORNADO POLICY

Apply to  
**Smith Bros.**  
Sleeper Block

**ELECTRIC BITTERS** THE BEST FOR  
BILIOUSNESS AND KIDNEYS.

## THE DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingersoll & Wieland

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Month..... Forty Cents  
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St., opposite  
the Post Office.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd Minn.  
as second class matter.



FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908

### July 10 In History.

1447—Christopher Columbus born at Genoa; died 1506.

1723—Sir William Blackstone, law writer, born; died 1780.

1851—Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre, inventor of the portrait, which preceded the photograph, died; born 1789.

1898—The long truce before Santiago broken; bombardment of the city by the guns of the American army and navy.

### ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

Sun sets 7:28, rises 4:35; moon sets 2:14 a. m.; moon's age 13 days; sun's declination 22 degrees 14 1/2 minutes, north of celestial equator.

COUNT BONI has commenced action to get control of his children, now with his former wife. From what the public can judge neither of the parents are proper persons to be entrusted with the care of the offsprings.

IF YOU listen you will hear the same fellow kicking about the hot weather who last week was criticizing the weather man for overworking the rain machine, and next week if it is cool he will be mad about that. Some people are hard to please and never quite satisfied.

IF ANY one has gained any prestige out of the Minnesota move to make Johnson the democratic nominee for president it has been Fred B. Lynch. Even the Bryan men consider Lynch a fair fighter and he has not been called on to dispute or correct any statement made to him during the late unpleasantness.

THE Park Improvement Association are to be congratulated over the successful manner in which the street carnival just closed was conducted and the financial success of the undertaking which has added nearly a thousand dollars to the park fund. These summer carnivals should be continued from year to year under the auspices of the Park Association, as the diversion seems to be a popular one with the masses, and the money so spent will be put to a good purpose and one which all can enjoy. It has been suggested that the association at once take steps to get up a neat button from the sale of which at a nominal figure to members an additional sum could be raised and it would place the organization on a working basis. Unquestionably some action will be taken along the lines indicated and the DISPATCH suggests that while the matter is fresh and under discussion is the time to do it. The improvement and establishment of parks is of material benefit to any city and we now have a chance to get a good start in this direction. Let everyone put their shoulder to the wheel and push no knockers wanted.

Awnings! Awnings!! at D. M. Clark & Co. 263tf

Velocipedes, express wagons, air guns and rifles. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

The three best made, Paragon, Ocean Wave and O. K. washing machines. D. M. Clark & Co.

Judge McClenahan returned today from Hubert, where he has been enjoying a short vacation, and will go to Grand Rapids tomorrow, to resume work on the district bench in the session of court being held there. Judge Stanton has been sitting for him the past couple of weeks.

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T. S. Erwin, of St. Cloud, was in the city today on business.

Store your stoves and household goods with D. M. Clark & Co. 263tf

George A. McKinley went to the twin cities this morning on business.

Miss Lottie White and Miss Jennie McClary went to Nisswa today.

Rev. D. Groening went to Wadena today to attend quarterly meeting.

All of Dr. King's remedies are sold by H. P. Dunn, druggist. 30t2

D. A. Robinson and G. R. Vallett went to Warroad today on business.

Mrs. J. B. Sowle and daughter went to Little Falls today to visit friends.

Mrs. Wm. Marx returned today from St. Paul, where she has been for some time.

Kodol, the great dyspepsia cure for sale by H. P. Dunn, druggist. 30t2

Franklin W. Merritt, of Minneapolis, was in the city between trains last night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Patek returned today from a visit to their cottage at Hubert.

Best Millinery Sale of the season, started at B. Kaatz & Son.

Attorney Leon E. Lum was down from his cottage at Hubert between trains today.

Trainmaster Nicoles was in the city last night and went to Staples with the carnival train today.

J. R. Smith returned today from a business trip up the Minnesota & International railroad.

Murallo, the sanitary wall finish all colors. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Mrs. Elmer Hetting went to Nisswa today for a few days at the cottage of her father, Silas Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Bear went to Bemidji to visit for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lycan.

Mrs. Joseph Flanagan and three children leave for the Pacific coast tonight to be absent about two months.

Does baby want a go-cart? We have what you want. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Rev. C. V. S. Engstrom went to Pequot today to attend a meeting of the Swedish Mission churches of this section.

Mrs. R. J. Tinkelpaugh and little Keene returned to their home in Staples today after a visit at Grandpa Keene's.

D. M. Clark & Co. the largest installment house in the city. Goods sold on small payments.

Mrs. Bidwell and her daughter, Mrs. Wyryzkowski, who is here from Minneapolis, went to Little Falls today to visit friends.

The wangs have started on their trip from Little Falls for the drive from this city. They are expected here about Sunday.

Jacob Schmidt's bottle beer is delicious. We have the agency. Order a case. Telephone 164 John Coates Liquor Co.

Henry Roberts returned from Walker today accompanied by his sister, Miss Sarah Roberts, who will visit her parents here for a time.

Mrs. Wm. Griffin, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCarville, of Deerwood, was in the city today. She expects to go to Montana a little later to join Mr. Griffin.

Good dressmaker desires work. Will work out by the day. Miss Alma Christiansen, 701 3d Ave., N. E. 30t2

There will be a meeting of the Sons of Veterans at the office of Capt. Veon Monday night. Mr. Veon has rented the Odd Fellow's hall and after the meeting they will meet in the hall.

Cool off. Get a White Mountain or Arctic ice cream freezer. D. M. Clark & Co.

Dean Wulling, of the college of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, was in the city today on his way to Smiley and Hubert. He will be a guest at the home of Dr. Eddy, of the University faculty.

Headquarters for Minneapolis papers at Millspaugh's in the Bane block, 7th St. S. 25tf

The fire department was called to the residence of Martin Luther, South Ninth street, about 7 o'clock this morning. They found the fire in a mattress in a bedroom and put it out with little damage to the premises. All damage was covered by insurance.

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### BIDS

Bids will be received up to July 18, 1908 at 3 P. M., for building of bank block as per plans and specifications on file at Citizens State Bank, Brainerd, Minn.

Attention sportsmen! We have a new full line of trap shells, no left overs. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Walters left today for Waupaca, Wis., where they will make their home. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have been residents of Brainerd for 26 years and have a host of friends who hate to see them leave, but whose good wishes go with them. On Wednesday the members of Home- stead No. 602, B. A. Y., gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Robertson and presented Mr. and Mrs. Walters with a handsome inkstand. Last evening the members of Home- stead 1601 presented them with a handsome silver ice pitcher, the presentation taking place at their hall.

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# UNIQUE

Open Every Night  
Except Sunday....

Refined and up-to-date entertainment  
for ladies, gentlemen and children

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

**ILLUSTRATED SONG**  
"I am for you"  
By MISS KATHLEEN GRAHAM

1. Misadventures of a Sheriff  
2. I Can't Read English

**SOLO** By Miss Kathleen Graham

3. Christmas Eve

4. Description

15 Majestic Views in the Yellowstone National Park

Amateur Night every Friday night  
Enter the contest and win one of the prizes

Admission: Adults 10c  
Children 5c

We have added a "Penny Arcade" parlor to our theatre.

Performances start at 8:00. Come in anytime and see the entire show.

Laurel Street

## Buy Now

If you want city lots at low prices. An investment in Brainerd at the present prices cannot fail to show a splendid profit in a few years time.

**LYMAN P. WHITE**  
419 W. Front Street

## The Garrison Hotel

Located on the West shore of Mille Lacs lake, which is the public's pretty place to spend your vacation. Special attention given to transient trade. Take Garrison stage route from Brainerd. Stable in connection.

John Dinwiddie, Prop. Garrison, Minn.

## WM. WOOD

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of  
**LATH**

OFFICE RANSFORD BLOCK  
Mill and Yard at Rice Lake

RETAIL PRICE LIST

No. 1 4 foot Lath.....	\$3.25
No. 1 32 inch Lath.....	\$1.75
No. 2 4 foot Lath.....	\$2.75
No. 3 4 foot Lath.....	\$1.50

Wood \$2.00 Per Cord

## DR JOSEPH NICHOLSON

O'Brien Block

712 Laurel St. Phone 733

Open Day and Night

## The RANSFORD BARBER SHOP

Hair Cutting

Shampooing

Singeing

Shaving

Massaging

Ransford Basement

## Good Thing to have

A  
TORNADO  
POLICY

Apply to  
**Smith Bros.**  
Sleeper Block

**ELECTRIC BITTERS** THE BEST FOR  
BILIOUSNESS AND KIDNEYS.

## THE DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingersoll & Wieland

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Month ..... Forty Cents  
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St., opposite the Post Office.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd Minn.  
as second class matter.



FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908

### July 10 In History.

1447—Christopher Columbus born at Genoa; died 1506.

1723—Sir William Blackstone, law writer, born; died 1780.

1851—Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre, inventor of the portrait, which preceded the photograph, died; born 1789.

1898—The long truce before Santiago broken; bombardment of the city by the guns of the American army and navy.

**ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.**  
Sun sets 7:28, rises 4:35; moon sets 2:14 a. m.; moon's age 13 days; sun's declination 22 degrees 14½ minutes, north of celestial equator.

COUNT BONI has commenced action to get control of his children, now with his former wife. From what the public can judge neither of the parents are proper persons to be entrusted with the care of the offsprings.

IF YOU listen you will hear the same fellow kicking about the hot weather who last week was criticizing the weather man for overworking the rain machine, and next week if it is cool he will be mad about that. Some people are hard to please and never quite satisfied.

IF ANY one has gained any prestige out of the Minnesota move to make Johnson the democratic nominee for president it has been Fred B. Lynch. Even the Bryan men consider Lynch a fair fighter and he has not been called on to dispute or correct any statement credited to him during the late unpleasantness.

THE Park Improvement Association are to be congratulated over the successful manner in which the street carnival just closed was conducted and the financial success of the undertaking which had added nearly a thousand dollars to the park fund. These summer carnivals should be continued from year to year under the auspices of the Park Association, as the diversion seems to be a popular one with the masses, and the money so spent will be put to a good purpose and one which all can enjoy. It has been suggested that the association at once take steps to get up a neat button from the sale of which at a nominal figure to members an additional sum could be raised and it would place the organization on a working basis. Unquestionably some action will be taken along the lines indicated and the DISPATCH suggests that while the matter is fresh and under discussion is the time to do it. The improvement and establishment of parks is of material benefit to any city and we now have a chance to get a good start in this direction. Let everyone put their shoulder to the wheel and push—no knockers wanted.

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D. M. Clark & Co. have received their new spring line of lace curtains and draperies.

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Mrs. Elmer Hetting went to Nisswa today for a few days at the cottage of her father, Silas Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Beare went to Bemidji to visit for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lycan.

Mrs. Joseph Flanagan and three children leave for the Pacific coast tonight to be absent about two months.

Does baby want a go-cart? We have what you want. D. M. Clark & Co.

Rev. C. V. S. Engstrom went to Pequot today to attend a meeting of the Swedish Mission churches of this section.

Mrs. R. J. Tinklpaugh and little Keene returned to their home in Staples today after a visit at Grandpa Keene's.

D. M. Clark & C. the largest in stallment house in the city. Goods sold on small payments.

Mrs. Bidwell and her daughter, Mrs. Wyrzykowski, who is here from Minneapolis, went to Little Falls today to visit friends.

The wangs have started on their trip from Little Falls for the drive from this city. They are expected here about Sunday.

Jacob Schmidt's bottle beer is delicious. We have the agency. Order a case. Telephone 164 John Coates Liquor Co.

Henry Roberts returned from Walker today accompanied by his sister, Miss Sarah Roberts, who will visit her parents here for a time.

Mrs. Wm. Griffin, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCarville, of Deerwood, was in the city today. She expects to go to Montana a little later to join Mr. Griffin.

Good dressmaker desires work. Will work out by the day. Miss Alma Christiansen, 701 3d Ave., N. E. 302.

There will be a meeting of the Sons of Veterans at the office of Capt. Veon Monday night. Mr. Veon has rented the Odd Fellow's hall and after the meeting they will meet in the hall.

Cool off. Get a White Mountain or Arctic ice cream freezer. D. M. Clark & Co.

Dean Wulling, of the college of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, was in the city today on his way to Smiley and Hubert. He will be a guest at the home of Dr. Eddy, of the University faculty.

Headquarters for Minneapolis papers at Millspaugh's in the Bane block, 7th St. S.

The fire department was called to the residence of Martin Luther, South Ninth street, about 7 o'clock this morning. They found the fire in a mattress in a bedroom and put it out with little damage to the premises. All damage was covered by insurance.

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# JOHNSON'S QUALITIES

**Put Before the Democratic National Convention by Hon. W. S. Hammond.**

## SON OF THE NORTH STAR STATE

**Review of Governor Johnson's Life from a Little Child to the Present—Placed in Nomination for President.**

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota was placed in nomination for president of the United States by the Hon. W. S. Hammond, who spoke as follows:

"From each of the great galaxy of commonwealths constituting the Union, come the delegates of an earnest and impatient people. Earnest in their determination that public wrongs shall be speedily righted, that corrupt practices shall cease and that civic righteousness shall prevail. Impatience at the policy of delay and postponement pursued by the political party now in control of all departments of the federal government and impatience at the frivolous excuses and apologies of the Republican party for its inaction and its neglect to perfect necessary legislation.

"The power to defeat progressive and reformatory measures favored by the great majority of the men of the land has been lodged in the hands of a coterie of reactionary politicians who exercise it to further partisan ends and to serve special interests, regardless alike of the needs of the nation and the demands of the people. Against this deliberate delay in the performance of public duty, against political corruption, against the entrenchments of lawless wealth and against the deliverance of the rights of the people and of their chosen representatives into the possession of a triumvirate out of sympathy with the people, the Democratic party sets its face and prepares for a mighty conflict. Again proclaiming for all, equality, for none, special favor, it enters upon the contest with the consciousness of being right and with the assurance of being victorious.

"Here in this beautiful city of the mountains have assembled the delegates who are to select the leader in this campaign of the people to recover their rights and privileges. Whatever dissensions there may be in our ranks, whatever differences of opinion may prevail, to be worthy of the task before us we must choose our leader with calmness and deliberation and when he is chosen we must follow him with zeal and with strength, mindful only of the great purposes we seek to accomplish. If there is one in our party great enough and good enough to be made our candidate, upon whom all within our ranks can agree and around whom no internal strife has raged, one who can better than any other unite all the factions and all the divisions of the Democratic party upon a platform enunciating the demands of the people and dedicated to them, it is wise and it is our duty to name him as our candidate.

"The great North Star State, midway between the two oceans and at the head of the great valley of the Mississippi, comes here with a message to deliver and a record to disclose. She has a son whom she loves and has signally honored and she can not better aid in the great work that lies before us than in offering to us as a leader that honored citizen of the state.

"Thousands upon thousands of the men and women of this country were born in other lands and under other flags. The opportunities to be found in this land, the broad principles upon which our form of government rests, the freedom of action and the security of life and property here attracted them so irresistibly that they left the homes of their fathers and came to live with us, to pray for the nation's welfare when there is peace and to fight for the nation's honor when there is war. They became Americans. It is of the son of such immigrants that I speak.

"They came with all the hope and with all the fear that is experienced by those who try the unknown. There was a new language to be acquired, new customs to be learned, a new life to be begun. They found a beautiful spot in the plain near the lakes and the forest, and there they built their little cot and underwent the struggles the pioneer inn grant so well understands. At the knee of his hard-working, noble-minded, God-serving mother, where he was taught to lisp his evening prayer, her son first learned something of the character of this great nation, as she whispered to him her reasons for leaving far-away Sweden and taking up her home down by the trees and the river and the lakes.

"Deprived at an early age of the father's guiding hand, the mother and her little ones were obliged to make their way alone. Out of the depths of poverty have come some of the noblest souls the world has known. The hardships, the numerous trials, the weary struggle for the day's nourishment, raiment and shelter have an impress upon the character of him in whose life they come that can never be removed. The story of the poor and the interests of the common people appeal to him as they cannot to one who has not experienced the sorrows, the burden and the anxiety of penury and want. The gross selfish, the callous and the indifferent are worn away by the grinding wheels of poverty, leaving but the re-

fined, the gentle and tender nature, sensitive to the calls of distressed and unhappy humanity. Creatures of environment that we are, how great is the influence of our surroundings in those tender years when impressions are most readily made and most lastingly retained. In this uprising of the people let our leader be a man of the people, one who has risen from the depths and is by birth, by training and by nature truly a son of toil.

"When the boy grew older he read a few good books and in a quiet country village pondered over the great questions affecting the destiny of the state and of the nation. Once convinced that the government was beset by special interests seeking to obtain unholly profits from it, slaves of greed and selfishness, lovers of power and dominion, every patriotic impulse in the young man's breast impelled him to oppose and denounce these enemies of the public good. Believing that they sought shelter and protection at the hands of the Republican party and had to a large extent, through their agents and representatives, gained control of that party and of some of its recognized leaders, he attached himself to the minority party and labored in its ranks, without thought of office or preferment, and with voice and pen endeavored to bring home political truths to the people of his native state and to throw light upon the dark practices of unfaithful office holders and public servants.

"Four years ago the dominant political party in the State of Minnesota, flushed with a series of easy victories but not held together by devotion to any great living issue, found itself engaged in bitter factional quarrels. Great chieftains had arisen and their personal ambitions and their contests for political supremacy so engaged the attention of the adherents of the Republican party that encroachments upon the rights of the state were suffered to remain unchecked and the interests of the state were not vigilantly guarded. It was the time for a leader to appear, one who had the confidence of the people of the state, whose integrity was unquestioned, whose character was stainless, whose energy and ability were known; one who had made no factional enemies but who had always been loyal in the service of the state. From no one section, from no one faction, from no one class came the call for the man of the hour. It summoned from his modest office the publisher of a weekly paper and around him rallied the remnants of the Democratic party that had so often struggled in vain against the crushing force of Republican majorities. Reunited, inspired with the hope of victory, they followed this man and supported him. Not to honor him, not to gratify his ambitions, but to rouse a state from drowsy inaction to energetic life. In that year President Roosevelt carried the state by a plurality greater than 160,000, but the Democratic governor was elected.

"Two years ago he was a candidate for re-election. His successful efforts in securing a reduction of transportation charges, his successful campaign against timber trespassers who had long been undisturbed, his insurance reforms, his tireless struggles for faithful and efficient service in every department of the state government, and his frank and fearless manner of dealing with all questions and matters that came before him made him the trusted tribune of the common people of the state. 'One good term deserves another' was the campaign cry and when the ballots were counted it was found he had been re-elected by a plurality greater than 70,000, the greatest ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in the state.

"Today this man, in the prime of life, courteous, kind and unpretentious, strong, resolute and virile, an orator of unusual power, who has attained honorable distinction by his own industry and effort, whose high character and winning personality compel the love of his friends and the respect of his political opponents—this man, innocent of the allurements of great wealth, who has not been swerved from the path of duty nor fascinated by the power given into his hands nor dazzled by greater honors placed before him, never unmindful that as a public officer he is the servant of the people and bound by every obligation of duty and honor to strive to advance their interests, is the ideal candidate of this great party for president of the United States.

"For the first time Minnesota offers to the Democratic party a candidate for the presidency, a man who has been tried and found not wanting. It offers you its best loved citizen. It offers you the governor who has twice led the way to victory, a leader stainless and pure, strong and brave, able and sincere, a true Democrat, faithful to the teachings of the fathers, understanding the needs of the day, devoted to the good and the right. For nomination for the presidency of the United States, Minnesota presents the name of John A. Johnson."

**On the Verge of Prostration.**  
"What else have you got?" asked Cholly, looking languidly over the bill of fare for something to tempt his jaded appetite.  
"Well," replied the waitress, "we have hot biscuits too."  
"That'll do," said Cholly, resting his intellect by tossing the bill of fare aside. "Bring me a hot biscuit stew"—Chicago Tribune.

**Rebuttal Testimony.**  
The Guest—Isn't your little boy rather nervous, Mrs. Binn? Mrs. Binn—No; I think not. Little Boy—Yes, I am, ma; when people who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick my chair.

# OFFERS GRAY'S NAME

**Judge Is Placed in Nomination for President at the Democratic Convention.**

## HIS QUALITIES ARE DESCRIBED

**Bon. Levin Irving Handy of Delaware Tells Why Judge George Gray Should Receive the Nomination.**

In placing the name of George Gray of New Jersey before the Democratic national convention for president Hon. Levin Irving Handy, of Delaware said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I have a duty to perform placed upon me by the Democracy of the state from which I come. In the performance of that duty my heart leaps with pleasure. Because of his ability, because of his patriotism, because of the maturity of his judgment, because of his devotion to true Democratic principles, because of the width and depth of his experience in governmental affairs, and because of his devotion to justice and to the Constitution, the man who is best fitted to perform the duties of president of the United States is George Gray. As a general rule the man best fitted for the place is most available for the nomination.

"If you are to nominate a man because he is eager to be president, you will not name Judge Gray. There are other candidates who want this nomination more than he does. This man is as modest as he is great. Ambition is the last weakness of great minds, and ambition is the greatest danger the people have to fear in rulers. George Gray is a public servant without personal ambition. In this he is like our first and greatest president. If you are to nominate the man who you personally love the best, perhaps you may nominate some other candidate; for I am not unmindful of the personal devotion which delegates here present cherish for other candidates. But the question we are now to decide is too important to our party and our country to be decided because of personal preferences.

"The Republican party has been in power too long. The government has grown corrupt, extravagant and autocratic, and the prosperity of the people has taken unto itself wings and flown away. Free institutions exist in order that at such a time as this the country may peacefully change its rulers and change its policies.

"Entering on a political campaign in which victory or defeat means so much, we are now to select the political chieftain who shall carry our banner and marshal our forces. If the country were in a great war in which a decisive battle was to be fought and the duty fell upon me to choose the general who should command our country's army in the field, I would not dare to put in command the general whom I loved the best nor the one who was the most eager. Neither would you. The responsibility would be overwhelming to choose the soldier whose genius for war, shown by his record and experience, gave the best prospect of winning victory. You would not hesitate to refuse promotion and opportunity to your own brother if there were available an other soldier who gave greater promise.

"As to the group of states on the Atlantic seaboard—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—there is no doubt that George Gray is far and away the strongest candidate that can be named. After all, those are the states in which our great political battle must be fought and won or lost.

"When did the Democratic party ever come within hailing distance of victory without carrying those states? It would be wanton recklessness to plan a campaign which abandoned the chance of carrying those old-time Democratic states in the delusive hope of making good the loss in other portions of the field.

"Delaware is a small state, but it is sometimes given to small people to perform great services. In offering George Gray as your presidential candidate Delaware is offering a great service to the party and the country. Small as she is, Delaware is entitled to a fair measure of state pride, but this nomination is not suggested by state pride. She is acting not to glorify her great though unambitious son nor yet to minister to her own glory. Rising to the heights of patriotism, animated solely by a desire to contribute to the welfare of the whole country, without a spark of animosity towards the other candidates, Delaware offers a name entwined with victory, a man who is every inch a Democrat, a man whose every blood-throb carries love of country. On behalf of Delaware, in accordance with her instructions and in her name, I nominate George Gray as a candidate for President of the United States."

"In like spirit I ask you to put aside all personal preferences, and to choose calmly and prudently the Democrat who can most surely win a Democratic victory in November. Possibly any one of the candidates suggested may be able to win at the polls I hope so. But our plain duty is to nominate not a candidate who may win but the candidate who can most surely win. We contend for the great prize to take any unnecessary chances of defeat.

"Our candidate must be one who can command the support of our party and at the same time attract the support of independent citizens who are not strict party men. We may as well face the fact that a majority vote in this country is always made up of the party vote re-enforced by the votes of a large body of independent citizens. Hence a successful candidate for president must do more than hold the loyalty of his partisans. He must in addition command the confidence and win the support of people who care nothing for party. Party opinion is a great thing and must be considered but public opinion is a greater thing and must be obeyed. Nominate George Gray and public opinion will say that we have proposed a man whose intellectual and moral stature towers to the standard set by the greatest and wisest presidents in our history.

"George Gray's life has been one long and unselfish service of the people in high places. Attorney-General of his state, a great senator of the United States for many years, a treaty-maker for the nation, the most successful arbitrator of disputes between labor and capital who ever lived, and now in his later years a great and learned judge, his merit has won the confidence and good will of the whole people.

"In the Senate he was ever in the forefront of weighty debate, championing with eloquent logic the principles of Democracy. In making the treaty with Spain he was the one commissioner who stood true to the doctrine of human liberty and protested against taking the Philippines and strapping imperialism upon the shoulders of the

Republic. In settling the anthracite coal strike he demonstrated his sympathy with the toiling masses of his fellow countrymen. His just finding endeared him forever to organized labor. It justifies me in applying to him the ancient description of an upright judge. He put on righteousness and it clothed him; his judgment was a robe and a diadem; and he brake the jaws of the wicked and plucked the spoil out of his teeth. Such has been the quality of his life-long service, and he stands in its white light approved of the people.

"George Gray is a moderate, not a violent man. With him as president Justice and prudence will walk hand in hand, and peace will be restored between man and man throughout our borders. He is sound, not sensational, and with him as president we shall have rest from turmoil so that prosperity may come again. The country needs a rest. Honest enterprise and honest toll need a chance to attend to their own business; and George Gray is no meddler and can be happy when he is not engaged in a fight. If we want industrial prosperity we must establish and maintain industrial peace.

"This man has the temperament, the love of justice, and the firmness of principle to correct abuses without disordering and wrecking the affairs of the people. He will break the jaws of the wicked and pluck the spoil out of their teeth; but he will know how to destroy the beasts of prey without laboring all of the domestic animals. He will stop predatory wealth from depredations without terrorizing honest and industrious wealth. He is progressive, not revolutionary, constitutional, not autocratic, practical, not visionary.

"George Gray is not only the man best fitted to be president, but he is also a Democrat we can most surely elect president. He will be an acceptable candidate in every part of our broad country. Surely he will be particularly satisfactory to the people of the southern states where we must look for that ever-faithful body of electoral votes which constitutes the backbone of our strength. His great and successful fight in the senate against the Force Bill opened the safe pathway down which those states have been sheltered from the black storm which threatened their civilization. How rejoiced would southern men be to see once more in the White House a president who understands and appreciates the southern man's point of view!

"As to the group of states on the Atlantic seaboard—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—there is no doubt that George Gray is far and away the strongest candidate that can be named. After all, those are the states in which our great political battle must be fought and won or lost. When did the Democratic party ever come within hailing distance of victory without carrying those states? It would be wanton recklessness to plan a campaign which abandoned the chance of carrying those old-time Democratic states in the delusive hope of making good the loss in other portions of the field.

"Delaware is a small state, but it is sometimes given to small people to perform great services. In offering George Gray as your presidential candidate Delaware is offering a great service to the party and the country. Small as she is, Delaware is entitled to a fair measure of state pride, but this nomination is not suggested by state pride. She is acting not to glorify her great though unambitious son nor yet to minister to her own glory. Rising to the heights of patriotism, animated solely by a desire to contribute to the welfare of the whole country, without a spark of animosity towards the other candidates, Delaware offers a name entwined with victory, a man who is every inch a Democrat, a man whose every blood-throb carries love of country. On behalf of Delaware, in accordance with her instructions and in her name, I nominate George Gray as a candidate for President of the United States."

"In like spirit I ask you to put aside all personal preferences, and to choose calmly and prudently the Democrat who can most surely win a Democratic victory in November. Possibly any one of the candidates suggested may be able to win at the polls I hope so. But our plain duty is to nominate not a candidate who may win but the candidate who can most surely win. We contend for the great prize to take any unnecessary chances of defeat.

"Our candidate must be one who can command the support of our party and at the same time attract the support of independent citizens who are not strict party men. We may as well face the fact that a majority vote in this country is always made up of the party vote re-enforced by the votes of a large body of independent citizens. Hence a successful candidate for president must do more than hold the loyalty of his partisans. He must in addition command the confidence and win the support of people who care nothing for party. Party opinion is a great thing and must be considered but public opinion is a greater thing and must be obeyed. Nominate George Gray and public opinion will say that we have proposed a man whose intellectual and moral stature towers to the standard set by the greatest and wisest presidents in our history.

"George Gray's life has been one long and unselfish service of the people in high places. Attorney-General of his state, a great senator of the United States for many years, a treaty-maker for the nation, the most successful arbitrator of disputes between labor and capital who ever lived, and now in his later years a great and learned judge, his merit has won the confidence and good will of the whole people.

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**Man from Salt Lake City Seconds His Nomination for President of United States.**

O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He said in part:

"Mr. Chairman: Few sovereigns have greater power than the president of the United States. By reason of our constitution, our chief magistrate wields a power but few comprehend. He moulds our laws and controls our policy. This office is one requiring the loftiest statesmanship and the severest self-abnegation. The office should be filled by a man so close to the people that he can hear their heart-beats and understand the longings that throb with the pulsations of their earnest life.

"George Gray is not only the man best fitted to be president, but he is also a Democrat we can most surely elect president. He will be an acceptable candidate in every part of our broad country. Surely he will be particularly satisfactory to the people of the southern states where we must look for that ever-faithful body of electoral votes which constitutes the backbone of our strength. His great and successful fight in the senate against the Force Bill opened the safe pathway down which those states have been sheltered from the black storm which threatened their civilization. How rejoiced would southern men be to see once more in the White House a president who understands and appreciates the southern man's point of view!

"Deaf to the voice of flattery, his ear should be quick to discern the moan of distress from the lips of toil. Blind to the dazzling jewels of wealth and power, his eyes should see that our strength and influence depends upon the well-being of the millions who fight the unending battle of existence. Believing in our institutions, his motto should be 'America for Americans.' He should declare that upon this continent we have the right to legislate and to advance internal improvements and to protect the property we create without let or hindrance from abroad. He should believe in the Monroe doctrine and be ready to defend it. He should recognize that wherever our flag is raised over our own territory that it is raised by virtue of the constitution and that no discriminating taxation can be permitted, even though demanded by the concentrated power of unlimited capital. He should scorn all entangling alliances abroad and resent all foreign interference with the affairs of this continent.

"Such a president must come from the ranks of the people.

"Such a president must of necessity come from the Democratic party whose principles were crystallized from innate longings in the human heart for liberty. Such a president was nominated at Chicago in 1896, when the Democracy of Jefferson was reincarnated and the roar of human acclaim that greeted his name swept out of the convention hall like a tidal wave of hope and bore upon its crest the suffrage of 6,000,000 of unbought voters who named him as their choice.

"He rallied a well-nigh hopeless party and so well did he endow it with his lofty courage that it met defeat without faltering and again proudly holds his name aloft as a beacon of promise. He is today once more the choice of the Democratic party for president. He is today the choice of the common people for president and in their name and in the name of the state of Utah, I second the nomination of William J. Bryan."

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

### Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, July 9.—Wheat—July, \$1.09; Sept., 93½c; Dec., 92½c. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09@1.09½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.05½@1.07½.

### St. Paul Union

# JOHNSON'S QUALITIES

**Put Before the Democratic National Convention by Hon. W. S. Hammond.**

## SON OF THE NORTH STAR STATE

**Review of Governor Johnson's Life from a Little Child to the Present—Placed in Nomination for President.**

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota was placed in nomination for president of the United States by the Hon. W. S. Hammond, who spoke as follows:

"From each of the great galaxy of commonwealths constituting the Union, come the delegates of an earnest and impatient people. Earnest in their determination that public wrongs shall be speedily righted, that corrupt practices shall cease and that civic righteousness shall prevail. Impatient at the policy of delay and postponement pursued by the political party now in control of all departments of the federal government and impatient at the frivolous excuses and apologies of the Republican party for its inaction and its neglect to perfect necessary legislation.

"The power to defeat progressive and reformatory measures favored by the great majority of the men of the land has been lodged in the hands of a coterie of reactionary politicians who exercise it to further partisan ends and to serve special interests, regardless alike of the needs of the nation and the demands of the people. Against this deliberate delay in the performance of public duty, against political corruption, against the encroachments of lawless wealth and against the deliverance of the rights of the people and of their chosen representatives into the possession of a triumvirate out of sympathy with the people, the Democratic party sets its face and prepares for a mighty conflict. Again proclaiming for all, equality, for none, special favor, it enters upon the contest with the consciousness of being right and with the assurance of being victorious.

"Here in this beautiful city of the mountains have assembled the delegates who are to select the leader in this campaign of the people to recover their rights and privileges. Whatever dissensions there may be in our ranks, whatever differences of opinion may prevail, to be worthy of the task before us we must choose our leader with calmness and deliberation and when he is chosen we must follow him with zeal and with strength, mindful only of the great purposes we seek to accomplish. If there is one in our party great enough and good enough to be made our candidate, upon whom all within our ranks can agree and around whom no internal strife has raged, one who can better than any other unite all the factions and all the divisions of the Democratic party upon a platform enunciating the demands of the people and dedicated to them, it is wise and it is our duty to name him as our candidate.

"The great North Star State, midway between the two oceans and at the head of the great valley of the Mississippi, comes here with a message to deliver and a record to disclose. She has a son whom she loves and has signalized honored and she can not better aid in the great work that lies before us than in offering to us as a leader that honored citizen of the state.

"Thousands upon thousands of the men and women of this country were born in other lands and under other flags. The opportunities to be found in this land, the broad principles upon which our form of government rests, the freedom of action and the security of life and property here attracted them so irresistibly that they left the homes of their fathers and came to live with us, to pray for the nation's welfare when there is peace and to fight for the nation's honor when there is war. They became Americans. It is of the son of such immigrants that I speak.

"They came with all the hope and with all the fear that is experienced by those who try the unknown. There was a new language to be acquired, new customs to be learned, a new life to be begun. They found a beautiful spot in the plain near the lakes and the forest, and there they built their little cot and underwent the struggles the pioneer immigrant so well understands. At the knee of his hard-working, noble-minded, God-serving mother, where he was taught to kiss his evening prayer, her son first learned something of the character of this great nation, as she whispered to him her reasons for leaving far-away Sweden and taking up her home down by the trees and the river and the lakes.

"Deprived at an early age of the father's guiding hand, the mother and her little ones were obliged to make their way alone. Out of the depths of poverty have come some of the noblest souls the world has known. The hardships, the numerous trials, the weary struggle for the day's nourishment, raiment and shelter, leave an impress upon the character of him in whose life they come that can never be removed. The story of the poor and the interests of the common people appeal to him as they cannot to one who has not experienced the sorrows, the burden and the anxiety of penury and want. The grossly selfish, the callous and the indifferent are worn away by the grinding wheels of poverty, leaving but the re-

fined, the gentle and tender nature, sensitive to the calls of distressed and unhappy humanity. Creatures of environment that we are, how great is the influence of our surroundings in those tender years when impressions are most readily made and most lastingly retained. In this uprising of the people let our leader be a man of the people, one who has risen from the depths and is by birth, by training and by nature truly a son of toil.

"When the boy grew older he read a few good books and in a quiet country village pondered over the great questions affecting the destiny of the state and of the nation. Once convinced that the government was beset by special interests seeking to obtain unholly profits from it, slaves of greed and selfishness, lovers of power and dominion, every patriotic impulse in the young man's breast impelled him to oppose and denounce these enemies of the public good. Believing that they sought shelter and protection at the hands of the Republican party and had to a large extent, through their agents and representatives, gained control of that party and of some of its recognized leaders, he attached himself to the minority party and labored in its ranks, with out thought of office or preferment, and with voice and pen endeavored to bring home political truths to the people of his native state and to throw light upon the dark practices of unfaithful office holders and public servants.

"Four years ago the dominant political party in the State of Minnesota, finished with a series of easy victories but not held together by devotion to any great living issue, found itself engaged in bitter factional quarrels. Great chieftains had arisen and their personal ambitions and their contests for political supremacy so engaged the attention of the adherents of the Republican party that encroachments upon the rights of the state were suffered to remain unchecked and the interests of the state were not vigilantly guarded. It was the time for a leader to appear, one who had the confidence of the people of the state, whose integrity was unquestioned, whose character was stainless, whose energy and ability were known; one who had made no factional enemies but who had always been loyal in the service of the state. From no one section, from no one faction, from no one class came the call for the man of the hour. It summoned from his modest office the publisher of a weekly paper and around him rallied the remnants of the Democratic party that had so often struggled in vain against the crushing force of Republican majorities. Reunited, inspired with the hope of victory, they followed this man and supported him. Not to honor him, not to gratify his ambitions, but to rouse a state from drowsy inaction to energetic life. In that year President Roosevelt carried the state by a plurality greater than 160,000 but the Democratic governor was elected.

"Two years ago he was a candidate for re-election. His successful efforts in securing a reduction of transportation charges, his successful campaign against timber trespassers who had long been undisturbed, his insurance reforms, his tireless struggles for faithful and efficient service in every department of the state government, and his frank and fearless manner of dealing with all questions and matters that came before him made him the trusted tribune of the common people of the state. One good term deserves another was the campaign cry and when the ballots were counted it was found he had been re-elected by a plurality greater than 70,000, the greatest ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in the state.

"Today this man, in the prime of life, courteous, kind and unpretentious, strong, resolute and virile, an orator of unusual power, who has attained honorable distinction by his own industry and effort, whose high character and winning personality compel the love of his friends and the respect of his political opponents—this man, innocent of the allurements of great wealth, who has not been swerved from the path of duty nor fascinated by the power given into his hands nor dazzled by greater honors placed before him, never unmindful that as a public officer he is the servant of the people and bound by every obligation of duty and honor to strive to advance their interests, is the ideal candidate of this great party for president of the United States.

"For the first time Minnesota offers to the Democratic party a candidate for the presidency, a man who has been tried and found not wanting. It offers you its best loved citizen. It offers you the governor who has twice led the way to victory, a leader stainless and pure, strong and brave, able and sincere, a true Democrat, faithful to the teachings of the fathers, understanding the needs of the day, devoted to the good and the right. For nomination for the presidency of the United States, Minnesota presents the name of John A. Johnson."

**On the Verge of Prostration.**  
"What else have you got?" asked Cholly, looking languidly over the bill of fare for something to tempt his jaded appetite.  
"Well," replied the waitress, "we have hot biscuits too."  
"That'll do," said Cholly, resting his intellect by tossing the bill of fare aside. "Bring me a hot biscuit stew"—Chicago Tribune.

**Rebuttal Testimony.**  
The Guest—Istn't your little boy rather nervous, Mrs. Blinn? Mrs. Blinn—No; I think not. Little Boy—Yes, I am, ma; when people who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick my chair.

## OFFERS GRAY'S NAME

**Judge Is Placed in Nomination for President at the Democratic Convention.**

### HIS QUALITIES ARE DESCRIBED

**Bon. Levin Irving Handy of Delaware Tells Why Judge George Gray Should Receive the Nomination.**

In placing the name of George Gray of New Jersey before the Democratic national convention for president Hon. Levin Irving Handy, of Delaware said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I have a duty to perform placed upon me by the Democracy of the state from which I come. In the performance of that duty my heart leaps with pleasure. Because of his ability, because of his patriotism, because of the maturity of his judgment, because of his devotion to true Democratic principles, because of the width and depth of his experience in governmental affairs, and because of his devotion to justice and to the Constitution, the man who is best fitted to perform the duties of president of the United States is George Gray. As a general rule the man best fitted for the place is most available for the nomination.

"If you are to nominate a man because he is eager to be president, you will not name Judge Gray. There are other candidates who want this nomination more than he does. This man is as modest as he is great. Ambition is the last weakness of great minds, and ambition is the greatest danger the people have to fear in rulers. George Gray is a public servant without personal ambition. In this he is like our first and greatest president. If you are to nominate the man who you personally love the best, perhaps you may nominate some other candidate; for I am not unmindful of the personal devotion which delegates here present cherish for other candidates. But the question we are now to decide is too important to our party and our country to be decided because of personal preferences.

"The Republican party has been in power too long. The government has grown corrupt, extravagant and autocratic, and the prosperity of the people has taken unto itself wings and flown away. Free institutions exist in order that at such a time as this the country may peacefully change its rulers and change its policies. Entering on a political campaign in which victory or defeat means so much, we are now to select the political chieftain who shall carry our banner and marshal our forces. If the country were in a great war in which a decisive battle was to be fought and the duty fell upon me to choose the general who should command our country's army in the field, I would not dare to put in command the general whom I loved the best nor the one who was the most eager. Neither would you. The responsibility would be overwhelming to choose the soldier whose genius for war, shown by his record and experience, gave the best prospect of winning victory. You would not hesitate to refuse promotion and opportunity to your own brother if there were available an other soldier who gave greater promise of winning the fight.

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"George Gray's life has been one long and unselfish service of the people in high places. Attorney-General of his state, a great senator of the United States for many years, a treaty-maker for the nation, the most successful arbitrator of disputes between labor and capital who ever lived, and now in his later years a great and learned judge, his merit has won the confidence and good will of the whole nation.

"In the Senate he was ever in the forefront of weighty debate, championing with eloquent logic the principles of Democracy. In making the treaty with Spain he was the one commissioner who stood true to the doctrine of human liberty and protested against taking the Philippines and strapping imperialism upon the shoulders of the

Republic. In settling the anthracite coal strike he demonstrated his sympathy with the toiling masses of his fellow countrymen. His just finding endeared him forever to organized labor. It justifies me in applying to him the ancient description of an upright judge. He put on righteousness and it clothed him; his judgment was a robe and a diadem; and he brake the jaws of the wicked and plucked the spoil out of his teeth. Such has been the quality of his life-long service, and he stands in its white light approved of the people.

"George Gray is a moderate, not a violent man. With him as president justice and prudence will walk hand in hand, and peace will be restored between man and man throughout our borders. He is sound, not sensational, and with him as president we shall have rest from turmoil so that prosperity may come again. The country needs a rest. Honest enterprise and honest toil need a chance to attend to their own business; and George Gray is no meddler and can be happy when he is not engaged in a fight. If we want industrial prosperity we must establish and maintain industrial peace.

"This man has the temperament, the love of justice, and the firmness of principle to correct abuses without disordering and wrecking the affairs of the people. He will break the jaws of the wicked and pluck the spoil out of their teeth; but he will know how to destroy the beasts of prey without laboring all of the domestic animals. He will stop predatory wealth from depredations without terrorizing honest and industrious wealth. He is progressive, not revolutionary, constitutional, not autocratic, practical, not visionary.

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people.

"The trouble with this tooth," said the dentist, probing it with a long slender instrument, "is that the nerve is dying."

"It seems to me, doctor," groaned the victim, "you ought to treat the dying with a little more respect."

An Unhappy Answer.

The Curate—Good gracious, Giles! Whatever makes you keep such a spiteful old cat as that? Giles—Well, sir, you see, it's like this—I've felt a bit lonely since my old woman died!—London Opinion.

At the End of the Voyage.

Jonah disembarked.

"The only trip I don't have to tip the steward," he exclaimed.

Therewith he regarded the whale half approvingly.—New York Sun.

Different Points of View.

"It's hard to be poor," sighed the seedy pessimist.

"That's queer," replied the ragged optimist. "I always found it easy enough."

Successful guilt is the bane of

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# DUNN NAMES BRYAN

Places Nebraska Man in Nomination for President at Denver Convention.

## MANDATE OF THE DEMOCRACY

Speaker Says He Obeys That Command When He Presents the Name of William Jennings Bryan.

Ignatius J. Dunn, the well known Omaha lawyer, placed William Jennings Bryan in nomination for president at the Democratic national convention. Mr. Dunn said:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention—Crises arise in the life of nations which endanger their institutions and at times imperil the advance of civilization. Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced such crises. In most instances where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state some great character, some master mind, has been found, produced, as it were, by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people."

"This was true of the ancient world. It has been true of the modern world. It is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions. The question is whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

"In his special message to congress last winter President Roosevelt declared substantially that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by opposing the wage-earner, defrauding the public and practicing all forms of iniquity have banded together and by the unlimited use of money endeavored to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law; that the methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

"For many years, and especially during the last twelve years, these very men have been in control of the Republican party. They have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people, whom the president has so scathingly denounced, have given their enthusiastic support to the Republican candidates and policies. They laid their hands upon the trust funds of insurance companies and other corporations and turned the plunder over to the Republican committee. The money thus siphoned from the innocent and helpless to purchase Republican victory has not been repaid.

"And where do we find these men to-day? Where are the 'swollen fortunes' of which we have heard so much? Just where we would expect to find them—supporting the Republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the Republican committee as usual.

"The platform adopted by the late convention shows what the Republican party in truth represents. In framing the platform every genuine reform which the president has advocated was scorned and repudiated. The Wisconsin delegation asked that one or two reform planks be placed in the platform and for its pains was denounced as Democratic. The convention by a vote of 8 to 1 refused to approve these policies which the president for four years has been urging upon his party. The mask of hypocrisy has been torn from the face of those who pretend to favor the reforms advocated by the president and it is now apparent why the 'system' admires Taft and hates the senator from Wisconsin. When compelled to choose between an appeal to the conscience of the nation in defense of its platform and candidates, on the one hand, and the millions that the special interests may be depended upon to contribute on the other, that convention rejected the people and continued its alliance with Mammon.

"If the charges made by the president are true, and they are true, we are indeed face to face with a situation as grave as any in our history. How shall it be met? The good sense, patriotism and united action of the people alone can remedy present evils.

"To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, dominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless. The efforts of the president have been futile.

"The Democratic party must furnish the leader which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage—one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the naked sword of truth, one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for statecraft. He must be a man of wide experience in public affairs. He must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them. But, above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right

of the people to govern, but in their capacity to do so, and he must be a man whom the people know and trust.

"The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer, but it has one man whom above all others possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership. He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for statecraft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms and by the ability with which he has fortified his position. But we may go further.

"A few months ago he visited the principal nations of the world. He came in contact with the leading minds of Christendom, and the world abroad recognized his greatness and paid him that tribute justly due to men of high attainments. In the most distinguished peace conference that has assembled in recent years he proposed a plan which, if adopted, would prove more effective than any arbitration treaty that has yet been made and by his influence he secured its approval by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations there assembled.

"Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and his writings, which for nearly twenty years have been part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that he is. I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man, whose name Nebraska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then. He is honest, brave and unyielding now. Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics; he was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation and he has been honest throughout his political career.

"His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgement and the conscience. Believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular. It has been sufficient for him to believe that it was right. He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of senators by direct vote before the house of representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the west was the hotbed of protection. He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when Republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began. He has always been the friend of labor and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

"When a Wall street panic burst upon us a few months ago he promptly proposed as a remedy the guarantee of bank deposits, and so popular has this plan become that it is today a national issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign contributions. He believes in peace, in universal Christian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined not by wars, but by applying the principles of justice and humanity. Though these principles have met with uncompromising opposition from the special interests, he has remained true to the cause of the people. With clear vision and with unfaltering trust, seeing and knowing the truth, he has never lost faith in its final victory.

"Through years of unparalleled political warfare, his loyalty to his ideals and to his fellow men has been abundantly shown. His refusal to surrender his convictions, though subjected to abuse, denunciation and vindictive opposition such as few public men in all history have been compelled to withstand, is ample proof of his superb courage. His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or failure of great principles rather than by election to high office.

"We have met here to renew our allegiance to, and proclaim our faith in the principles of the Democratic party—to write a platform and to name our standard bearer the next president of the United States. The country is tired of the Republican party. Under that party's management the federal government has become the handy instrument of predatory wealth. The rights and liberties of the masses are no longer regarded or respected by the Republican party.

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"Mr. Chairman, trusts have flourished unrestrictedly and there are more among us now than when Mr. Chandler predicted what would come if they were permitted to flourish unrestrictedly. His prediction has come true, and trusts have destroyed competition as a business principle and they are exerting a powerful and corrupting influence in politics and today the soul of individualism cries out from every quarter of the republic. 'My country, how long will this form of tyranny be permitted to exist?'

"The cause of Democracy is the cause of the people and to the Democratic party the people of America are looking for deliverance from the Republican evils that do now surely afflict us. I rise to second the nomination of a man who is, and has been for a long time, the idol of the Democratic masses.

"He is the intellectual giant of the United States. He is less misunderstood and more misrepresented than any other statesman in our history. So frank and fair and fearless that he cannot be misunderstood—so true is he and so uncompromisingly just that his political opponents and the great trusts controlled dares dare not play fair or fight him in the open. Statesmen, world diplomats and kings have paid him tribute.

"Mr. Chairman, we are told in the Holy Writ that King Darius sought to make Daniel chief of the presidents in his kingdom because 'an excellent spirit was in him.' Democracy's able and fearless leader, in whose manly breast dwells an excellent spirit will, in my judgment, be elected president of the United States. Pampered by no power and pensioned by no class he will break down the trust idols in the temple of liberty, just as Daniel of old broke the gilded images of Babylonian idolatry. And above the panic-stricken genius of business will be heard the hum of wheels and the voice of a healthy industry. Today, when the whole country is looking for a man to stretch forth the healing rod as did Aaron of old to give the land deliverance, William Jennings Bryan surrounded by the hosts of Democracy resembles a mighty cliff emerging from the sea. The waves of calumny have beat against it, the winds of hate have howled around its massive form; the lightning bolts of sarcasm have descended upon its brow and the clouds of misunderstanding have hung round its splendid head; but look! the waves are calm, the winds are hushed, the sky is clear; the clouds are gone, and lo! the rock is there, supreme and invincible. Elect Bryan president, and he will be just to all, partial to none, but unreservedly for the right as God gives him the power to discern it."

"Bryan's constant appeal to the hearts of his countrymen, his call to their conscience, the moral agitation that he has stirred and sustained are to result not only in party victory, but in national purification. Senti-

"Let us measure this people's candi-

"We are entering a campaign

"We are here at the summons of the rank and file of that political organiza-

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"Let us put Bryan, the candidate who first opposed

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"Bryan

# BUNN NAMES BRYAN

Places Nebraska Man in Nomination for President at Denver Convention.

## MANDATE OF THE DEMOCRACY

Speaker Says He Obeys That Command When He Presents the Name of William Jennings Bryan.

Ignatius J. Dunn, the well known Omaha lawyer, placed William Jennings Bryan in nomination for president at the Democratic national convention. Mr. Dunn said:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention—Cries arise in the life of nations which endanger their institutions and at times imperil the advance of civilization. Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced such crises. In most instances where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state some great character, some master mind, has been found, produced, as it were, by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people.

"This was true of the ancient world. It has been true of the modern world. It is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions. The question is whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

"In his special message to congress last winter President Roosevelt declared substantially that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by opposing the wage-earner, defrauding the public and practicing all forms of iniquity have banded together and by the unlimited use of money endeavored to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law; that the methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

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"Mr. Chairman, trusts have flourished unrestrictedly and there are more among us now than when Mr. Chandler predicted what would come if they were permitted to flourish unrestrictedly. His prediction has come true, and trusts have destroyed competition as a business principle and they are exerting a powerful and corrupting influence in politics and today the soul of individualism cries out from every quarter of the republic. 'My country, how long will this form of tyranny be permitted to exist?'

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## SPEECH OF GOV. SWANSON.

He Seconds the Nomination of W. J. Bryan for President of the United States.

Governor Swanson of Virginia seconded the nomination of W. J. Bryan for president. After pointing out the pressing problems of the hour, from the Democratic standpoint, he said in part:

"Bryan is called unsafe by some not on account of lack of fealty to the people, but on account of his excessive zeal and earnestness in their behalf. Most of the objections urged against him constitute virtues fitting him for the exalted office of president. While his political opponents were in close alliance with railroads, trusts, combines and monopolies, his voice, as the leader of a great party, boldly advocated the abolition of existing abuses, portrayed coming evils and pointed out the pathway of safety and reform. Most of the great principles and policies for which he contended in his candidacy for president have been vindicated, and the measure of Republican popularity and possibilities of success is the extent to which the party adopts and adheres to the principles for which he and the Democratic party have so long contended. We shall him as the person whose pre-eminence and distinction come from the decoration of office or power, but from his intrinsic worth as a man, his splendid qualities of mind and heart.

"The American people profoundly respect him because he has borne him self manfully and courageously in the hours of gloom and defeat. I can never forget in the dark hour succeeding the fierce conflict of 1896 how all of his followers were thrilled and electrified by his famous battle cry then given: 'In the face of the enemy, rejoicing in victory, let the roll be called for those who will answer for the next engagement!' Never before was I so stirred by utterance from human lips. Through defeat he has continued earnestly and lovingly to serve the American people.

"We like to fight under his banner because we know to him the bugle call to battle and duty is far more pleasing than the dinner gong inviting to feast and revelry. He is alike the enemy of predatory wealth which seeks to add to its ill-gotten gains by government favors, and perquisites, and of that pernicious system of socialism which seeks to confiscate alike the unjust wealth of the plunderers and the honest earnings of the frugal. His iron will and unflinching courage will, if power be given, protect the temple of our government alike from the greedy money-changers and the plundering rabbles.

"Sirs, it seems a propitious fate is beckoning the Democratic party—the man, the hour, the issues have all met, which foreshadow good fortune. Animated by a patriotism that is national; stirred by a love for this great party which has been to her both a shield and an anchor; cherishing that its success may bring relief and re-

"see the vast powers of the Federal government to this mighty republic; desiring government in worthy hands, the people of Virginia commission me, in their behalf, to second the nomination of William Jennings Bryan.

## THOMAS TALKS FOR BRYAN.

Gives His Reasons for Seconding His Nomination for President of the United States.

Augustus Thomas, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan, said in part:

"Our republic, safe from rebellion and sure of protection by its citizens is having its institutions undermined by its own corporate creatures. Recognition of this fact is not attack upon wealth, but is a first necessity of a government by the people in defense of a government by the people.

"For years this knowledge has been mutely, dumbly laboring in the public heart. For years one man more than all others has had the love of inarticulate millions because he has held this moral question to the light, has spoken for the God-made man above the man-made dollar, for the God-made man above the state-made corporation, for a government by the people and not a government by the interests. His unity of purpose has been unshaken. He has struck at the money changers when they would monopolize the currency, has called for publicity when corporations would purchase parties, has warned upon trusts when conspiracy would throttle competition has condemned the tariff by which privilege robs necessity, but his fight has been always for equal rights and for a single standard of morality.

"We are entering a campaign wherin the cry is back to open dealing and simple relation, back to the creators of wealth, back to the source of political power, back to the people.

"Let us measure this people's candidate from the heart of the country against the hothouse candidate from executive nurseries. Let us put Bryan, who first advocated publicity of campaign contributions, against Taft, who promised it and stands on the silent platform. Let us place Bryan, the candidate who first opposed government by injunction, against Taft, who first inflicted it—Bryan who refused to abandon his position even to gain election, against Taft, who was anxious to reverse himself and win a nomination.

"Bryan's constant appeal to the hearts of his countrymen, his call to their conscience, the moral agitation that he has stirred and sustained are to result not only in party victory, but in national purification. Sincere, wisdom, justice, unite in demanding that as a leader we shall name this man who loves his fellow men."

## GOVERNOR ROBERT E. GLENN

Seconds the Nomination of Mr. Bryan at the Democratic National Convention.

Governor Robert E. Glenn, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan for president. After speaking of conditions in the south and arranging the Republican party in unmeasured terms, he said, in part:

"North Carolina has no candidate for president on the Democratic national ticket, but I arise in the name of my state to most earnestly second the nomination of that profound and progressive statesman, brilliant and persuasive orator, patriotic and law abiding citizen, and true and humble Christian gentleman, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. But I hear some say it will never do to nominate Mr. Bryan, for he is narrow in his views socialistic in his principles, contracted in his ideas of statesmanship, and has twice been defeated for the presidency and, therefore, cannot, as our leader command the votes of the people and lead us to victory in November. Let us faithfully analyze these charges and, if true, let us demand a new champion of our rights; but if false let us rally still more determinedly under his standard, and compel a recognition of his policies.

"Mr. Bryan stands for the widest broadest, most progressive and soundest principles of Jeffersonian Democracy: so Democracy must be shallow else Bryan is intensely profound. To be narrow is to stand for 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people,' giving 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' then Mr. Bryan is narrow, for he believes in protecting the poorest, humblest creature.

"If it is socialism to seek to destroy trusts, to prevent the rich from crushing out all competition by the weak and allowing no individual or corporation, by combination, to control or monopolize the entire business in any one commodity, then Mr. Bryan is a socialist; for with no uncertain voice in the name of Democracy, he has demanded that, while every business shall be amply protected and encouraged in the enjoyment of all its privileges, it must and shall not lay the weight of its finger on any smaller concern or individual to either destroy or lessen its producing power, else it too, shall be controlled, even though it be necessary to blot out its existence.

"If it is to be contracted to believe in state's rights in its widest sense in state's rights in its widest sense giving the state governments absolute control of all its own affairs and forbidding Federal interference, only allowing such authority to be exercised in cases where state courts can give no adequate relief, then Mr. Bryan has a contracted mind, for he advocates a state controlling its own affairs, free from Federal court injunction and habeas corpus, only granting the right of a centralized court power in cases where no remedy can be offered by the state, as in the matter of the prevention of monopoly, the regulation of interstate commerce and the preservation of interstate resources.

"It is true that the Democratic party has twice placed its banner in the name of Bryan's hands, and it is likewise true that he did not carry it to victory, but, as he said of himself, he kept the faith and returned that banner to us four years ago unstained and unsullied, and today, though twice defeated, has arisen stronger and grander than before, and is remembered and beloved, while his traducers have long been forgotten. The very fact that from every section comes the cry, 'Bryan! Give us Bryan!' shows he is not dead, but still lives deep in the affectionate hearts of a grateful people, who are more determined than ever to nominate and elect him president of the nation.

"And now, once more voicing the wishes of the nation, as well as my own state, that first had the honor of suggesting him for president, in 1896, and has remained loyal to him ever since, I again second and urge the nomination of this peerless, brazen, towering, intellectual giant and statesman, beloved at home and honored and respected abroad, the great Commoner of the world—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska."

"These baths will not prevent a garment from fading if it is hung in the sun to dry. Delicate colors—in fact, any colors at all—are safe if dried in the shade.

"Vinegar is useful in reviving colors. Add one teaspoonful of common vinegar to each quart of cold rinsing water. Thoroughly saturate the article, wring tightly and dry quickly.

"If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore it.

To wash brown Holland dresses, use bran, but no washing soda and no soap unless the skirt is very dirty. Boil two handfuls of bran in one quart of water and strain through muslin. Put the bran on to boil again, as you will require a second supply of bran water for rinsing.

Five cents' worth of sugar of lead crystals dissolved in a pailful of water makes a solution which fixes the tone of pinks, blues and lavenders. The fabrics should remain in the sugar of lead bath half an hour or so before going to the sun.

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"Mem-sahib," asked a young East Indian girl of her English mistress, "why do you wear those sad colors? I don't like them."

"I am in mourning, Latoo. It is the custom of English ladies."

"But black is the color of night, mem-sahib, and yet you believe that when you die you go to heaven at once. Then why not be glad for your friends who die and wear colors such as we see in birds and flowers and falling water when the sun shines? God doesn't make your colors. Ah, well, Christians are strange people!"—From "The Indian Alps."

A Woman's Country.

The Frenchwoman may not be so classical in form or outline as many of England's beautiful women, but she has undoubtedly the gift of charm, and by virtue of this elusive, tantalizing quality she has for centuries bewitched and enthralled all the men of her country. France today is the most woman-ridden country and also the most peaceful, prosperous and contented. The women rule by charm.—Stormy Petrel.

The Old Master.

Mistress (to new servant)—I must impress upon you, when you go to the dining room, not to try to get the dirt off the 'Old Master' with a wet rag, but use a dry, soft cloth only. Servant—Mercy on us, marm; be I to wash the master?—London Tatler.

## SULLIVAN TALKS FOR BRYAN

Iowa Man Seconds His Nomination for President at the Denver Convention.

J. B. Sullivan of Iowa, in seconding the nomination of Bryan for president, said in part:

"The hour has arrived when Democracy will speak with reference to the policies it believes best for the American people. Democracy means so much that its followers have hope of ultimate success. The principles of Democracy are eternal and everlasting. The application of such to everyday life requires the truest patriotism and the most fervent devotion.

"There never was a time in the life of the Democratic party when it was as much of a necessity as at this hour. The commanders are about to be chosen. Upon one side stands he who represents the classes and has eliminated from the catalogue of progress the term, 'square deal.' One who stands for might against equality and promotes the creature at the expense of the creator; who is the representative of organized wealth to the detriment of national welfare; who stands at labor to destroy, not to protect. Against such a commander as this the Democratic party offers as its candidate, a man.

"A man of Christian devotion, whose banner is equal rights, and whose motto is love of country; a man of unbounded wealth of love, and with a moral courage that is the admiration and pride of his countrymen; a man who stands for a single standard of morality, in public and private life; a man who when the hour was darkest, when Democracy was trailing in the dust, caught her up with the loving embrace of a father until today throughout the world his name and Democracy are synonymous.

"Name him and the manufacturer of the east and the farmer of the west will stand shoulder to shoulder for the enlarging of the commerce and trade of our country.

"Name him, and the manufacturer of the east and the farmer of the west will pass with the rapidity of lightning's flash throughout the length and breadth of this nation, a current of reanimated and rejuvenated patriotism.

"Name him, and labor will hold high its head with courage and with faith. Capital will be inspired with confidence and the people will rejoice that Democratic government and constitutional rights are to be restored.

"Name the man who amid the thundering of opposition, and the clouds of prejudice, stood as an adamant rock for the integrity of this nation and buried into the face of the detractors of his country the right of the people to rule.

"Name him that the world may know a Republican form of government still lives."

## WASHING SUMMER DRESSES.

How to Fix the Colors and Prevent Fading.

An excellent laundress who has never been known to fade a summer frock says she has a special "fixative" for every color.

Alum used in the rinsing water will prevent green from fading. A handful of salt thrown into the rinsing water will set blue.

One gall is good to use for gray and brown. Hay water made by pouring boiling water over hay is excellent for washing tan or brown linens.

A tablespoonful of black pepper stirred into the first suds in which cottons are washed will prevent colors from running.

Five cents' worth of sugar of lead crystals dissolved in a pailful of water makes a solution which fixes the tone of pinks, blues and lavenders. The fabrics should remain in the sugar of lead bath half an hour or so before going to the sun.

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## QUEER PRANKS OF THE LIGHTNING

Many Startled by Fierce Bolts of Electricity During Storm Thursday Night

ONE HOUSE WAS STRUCK

Residence Owned by Jacob Stricker, but Unoccupied, was Struck by Lightning

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[Note.—Mr. Rockefeller will enter the literary field as a magazine writer about himself.]

Say, Mr. Rockefeller, will you please hold up your pen And do not scratch the hard earned bun From us poor writing men?

And writing women, just the same— They have to eat and drink And have a roof and wear some clothes Or be all to the blink.

If we had copped off such a wad As you have got, do you Imagine that we'd take the pen As you propose to do?

If we had money would we work In prosy things or rhyme? Would any of us ever try To get in overtime?

Would we postpone an auto trip, Or turn a golf course down, Or call a yachting party off, Or blister in the town,

In order that the facile pens Accustomed to our hands Might put in shape the stuff to meet The editor's demands?

Not much! We'd tell the editors To go to—well, we'd tell Them where to go and hand them out Our happiest farewell.

Say, Mr. Rockefeller, please, How would you like for us To butt into your labor patch And grab your octopus?

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But for the woman owning her own home one built into the room is preferable as it gives much more room for storage. Any carpenter can make one which will give excellent satisfaction and save many steps.

The writer has one in mind which was constructed by a man of the house at an expense of less than \$10, not counting his own time, which his wife says she would not be without for one hundred dollars.

It is six feet long and two and one-half feet wide and about five inches higher than the ordinary work table, the lady finding that the height more convenient besides giving added storage room below.

Every foot of this room was utilized,

and it was surprising the amount of stuff it would hold, and every article available without disturbing anything else. There is a flour chest, tin lined, which holds 75 pounds of flour, a small cupboard for baking utensils, having three shelves each about 14 inches square. Over this is a cutlery drawer three inches deep, with a width of 14 inches and reaching clear back to the wall, a distance of two feet, the top of the cabinet overhanging the front nearly five inches. This drawer was divided into six compartments. One for kitchen knives and forks, one for spoons, one for long meat and bread knives, one to hold a small hammer, screw driver, tack puller, etc. Another was devoted to small boxes of tacks, screws, etc., while the last contained nails. The compartments at the back of the drawer were arranged lengthwise so as to give access to them without pulling the drawer well out. Back of the flour chest and cupboard was a space about 14 inches by 30, left without shelving, and reached by a door at the end of the cabinet, which gives a place to set kettles, while skillers, muffin tins, etc., are hung on the walls.

The rest of the space is devoted to drawers, there being six. They are 18 inches in width and are in two tiers, the four upper ones being eight inches deep and the two lower ones ten inches. These drawers are long from front to back, so as to utilize the entire space under the cabinet and are all subdivided into compartments, these being from two to six inches each according to the use for which they are designed.

One containing three compartments is devoted to corn meal, graham and buckwheat flour, another is devoted to different cereals. A third contains two kinds of sugar, tapioca, sago and cocoa shells. Another is divided to hold bath and kitchen towels, washrags, holders, etc.

The lady declares that a drawer properly divided into compartments will not only hold much more than where all is in one as well as it being much more convenient to get anything without disturbing other things. She says it is even safe to send a man to one of those drawers to get a towel without expecting to find the entire contents on the floor when he gets through searching for the desired article.

The top of the cabinet was made of No. 2 flooring covered with zinc. This metal comes in sheets three by seven feet and is easily put on, either by a tinner or by any handy man. This not only makes the very best kind of a work table but perfectly protects the contents of the base of the cabinet from moisture. Above the cabinet, leaving a space of about 20 inches between, is a cupboard which reaches to the ceiling. This serves to contain such supplies as are not provided for in the base.

In fact, the entire upper part of the kitchen wall is rapidly becoming covered with cupboards, the lady finding it much easier to keep them in order than pantry shelves. These will be replaced with drawers for linen and storage for bedding, extra clothing, etc.

The Man Behind the Plow

There's been a lot to say about the man behind the gun,

And folks have praised him highly for the noble work he done;

He won a lot of honor for the land where men are free—

It was him that sent the Spaniards kitin' back across the sea.

But he's had his day of glory, had his little spree, and now

There's another to be mentioned—he's the man behind the plow.

It's a quicksilver mine in Peru

480 feet deep. In this abyss are streets, squares and a chapel where

religious worship is held.

### Some Seasonable Hardware Hints

#### LaCrosse Hammocks

Are the strongest and best of all. We have them in single and double spreaders.

Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50

#### Screen Doors and Windows

Our stock of screen doors and windows is still complete.

Send us your orders

A few still on hand that we will make very low prices on to close out.

Prices \$11.00 and up

### The Slipp-Gruenhagen Company

### FOLDED THEIR TENTS LIKE THE ARABS

Carnival Companies Loaded Their Shows and Left for Winnipeg this Morning

### ALL WERE WELL SATISFIED

Carnival Managers and Local Committee Alike Were Pleased with Results

The carnival companies began to take down everything not essential to the evening's performance yesterday afternoon and were at work the instant the evening's entertainments were over packing their stuff and loading it onto their cars. A hard night's work saw them loaded early this morning and they pulled out for Winnipeg about 7 o'clock, going to Staples by special train.

It is but just to say that the entire outfit was clean and the men apparently honorable and fair dealing. The outcome was satisfactory, not only to the local committee but to the managers of the various shows.

Confederate Capitol of Missouri.

## QUEER PRANKS OF THE LIGHTNING

Many Startled by Fierce Bolts of Electricity During Storm Thursday Night

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Over this is a cutlery drawer three inches deep, with a width of 14 inches and reaching clear back to the wall, distance of two feet, the top of the cabinet overhanging the front nearly five inches. This drawer was divided into six compartments. One for kitchen knives and forks, one for spoons, one for long meat and bread knives, one to hold a small hammer, screw driver, tack puller, etc. Another was devoted to small boxes of tacks, screws, etc., while the last contained nails. The compartments at the back of the drawer were arranged lengthwise so as to give access to them without pulling the drawer well out.

Back of the flour chest and cupboard was a space about 14 inches by 30, left without shelving, and reached by a door at the end of the cabinet, which gives a place to set kettles, while skillets, muffin tins, etc., are hung on the walls.

The rest of the space is devoted to drawers, there being six. They are 18 inches in width and are in two tiers, the four upper ones being eight inches deep and the two lower ones ten inches.

These drawers are long from front to back, so as to utilize the entire space under the cabinet and are all subdivided into compartments, these being from two to six inches each according to the use for which they are designed.

One containing three compartments is devoted to corn meal, graham and buckwheat flour, another is devoted to different cereals. A third contains two kinds of sugar, tapioca, sago and cocoa shells. Another is divided to hold bath and kitchen towels, washrags, holders, etc.

The lady declares that a drawer properly divided into compartments will not only hold much more than where all is in one as well as it being much more convenient to get anything without disturbing other things. She says it is even safe to send a man to one of those drawers to get a towel without expecting to find the entire contents on the floor when he gets through searching for the desired article.

The top of the cabinet was made of No. 2 flooring covered with zinc. This metal comes in sheets three by seven feet and is easily put on, either by a tinner or by any handy man. This not only makes the very best kind of a work table but perfectly protects the contents of the base of the cabinet from moisture. Above the cabinet, leaving a space of about 20 inches between is a cupboard which reaches to the ceiling. This serves to contain such supplies as are not provided for in the base.

In fact, the entire upper part of the kitchen wall is rapidly becoming covered with cupboards, the lady finding it much easier to keep them in order than pantry shelves. These will be replaced with drawers for linen and storage for bedding, extra clothing, etc.

The man behind the plow

There's been a lot to say about the man behind the gun,

And folks have praised him highly for the noble work he done;

He won a lot of honor for the land where men are free—

It was him that sent the Spaniards kitin' back across the sea.

But he's had his day of glory, had his little spree, and now

There's another to be mentioned—he's

the man behind the plow.

A battleship's a wonder and an army's mighty grand,

And warrin's a profession only heroes understand;

There's something sort o' thrillin' in a flag that's wavin' nigh

### Some Seasonable Hardware Hints

#### LaCrosse Hammocks

Are the strongest and best of all. We have them in single and double spreaders.

Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50

#### Refrigerators

A few still on hand that we will make very low prices on to close out.

Prices \$11.00 and up

#### Screen Doors and Windows

Our stock of screen doors and windows is still complete.

Send us your orders

Price \$36 to \$48

# Do You Want It?

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His report gave plans and specifications of four different kinds of power, namely: Water Power Plant, Gas Producer Plant, American Diesel Oil Engine and Steam Plant. Of this the first, the Water Power Plant would be the best for the use of the City, but the original cost of erecting the plant, is greater than the funds of the City that will be available for this purpose will permit. Consequently this source of power cannot be considered.

The cost of erecting the other plants is as follows:

### Gas Producer

Power station.....	\$ 5,500.00	Power Station .....	\$ 5,500.00
Machinery.....	60,177.00	Machinery.....	64,357.00
Tubular well system.....	4,247.00	Tubular well system.....	4,247.00
Water tower.....	8,250.00	Water tower.....	8,250.00
Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.52	Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.42

Gas producer, electric and pumping plant complete....\$110,375.52

### America Diesel Oil Engine

Power station.....	\$ 5,500.00	Power Station .....	\$ 5,500.00
Machinery.....	60,177.00	Machinery.....	64,357.00
Tubular well system.....	4,247.00	Tubular well system.....	4,247.00
Water tower.....	8,250.00	Water tower.....	8,250.00
Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.52	Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.42

Oil engine, Electric and pumping station.....\$114,555.42

### Steam Plant

Power station.....	\$ 7,500.00
Machinery.....	28,707.00
Tubular well system.....	4,247.00
Water tower.....	8,250.00
Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.52

Steam, electric and pumping plant complete....\$80,905.52

### Expense of Operation

The expense of operation of Gas Producer and American Diesel Oil Engine is the same, with a guaranty in favor of the oil engine at a stated price for oil.

### Gas Producer

Superintendent.....	\$ 1,500.00	Superintendent.....	\$ 1,500.00
Engineers.....	2,250.00	Engineers.....	2,250.00
Lineman and Trimmer.....	1,440.00	Lineman and Trimmer.....	1,440.00
Store keeper and clerk.....	1,000.00	Store keeper and clerk.....	1,000.00
Laborers.....	800.00	Laborers.....	700.00
Material, supplies, etc.....	3,200.00	Materials, supplies, etc.....	3,800.00
Mtce materials and supplies.....	3,500.00	Mtce material and supplies.....	3,500.00
Taxes.....	1,500.00	Taxes.....	1,500.00
Renewal fund 3% on \$110,375.00.....	3,311.25	Renewal fund 3% on \$80,805.....	2,464.15
Interest 5% on \$110,375.00.....	5,518.75	Interest 5% on \$80,805.....	4,040.25
Fuel, peat coal at \$6.50 per ton.....	6,998.40	Fuel.....	11,145.60
Total expense - - -	\$31,018.40	Oil, waste, etc.....	500.00

### Steam

Total expense - - - \$35,100.00

### Revenue of Plant

Present consumers, electric light.....	\$21,552.00
Prospective consumers.....	4,500.00
Present water consumers.....	25,843.38

Total income - - - \$51,895.38

### Net Income Gas Producer

Income of plant.....	\$51,895.38	Income of plant.....	\$51,895.38
Expense of operation.....	\$31,018.40	Expense of operation.....	35,100.00

Net income - - - \$20,876.98

### Net Income Steam Plant

Income of plant.....	\$51,895.38
Net income - - -	\$16,795.38

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The net income will be used to apply on the original issue of the bonds and to reduce the water rates.

In case the vote for these bonds is not carried, it must be remembered that some provision will have to be made for power for the present Municipal Electric Light Plant.

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It is proposed to secure the water from either the City's own property east of the dam, Schwartz's Park, or Spring Bay.

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### An Inventory of Arms, 1623.

One culverin, four demiculverins, four saiks, one minion, ladies for charging the guns with powder, round shot of iron for each class of gun, powder, match, long pikes, plain white halberds, blackbills, crows of iron, field extrems, gins for raising the guns, lead for shot, pickaxes, tanned hides, bony barrels (?) budge barrels for powder; lanthorns, muskets, bandoleers, molds, twelve longbows, twelve sheaves of longbow arrows, cressets, cresset lights, hand and draft ropes, shovels, spades, sheepskins. — London Notes and Queries.

Hyker-Bronson tells me he is taking mud baths now. I thought he was out of politics.—Illustrated Bits.

### His Honeymoon Feeling.

"Judge," said the old colored citizen, "how much for a license ter git married?"

"Want it for yourself?"

"Yes, suh. You see, I gittin' mighty old now."

"That's evident. Then why do you wish to marry?"

"Well, Judge, ter tell de truth, some body a gwine to long coat, a linen collar on a walkin' cane, en I knows a 'oman what says she kin make a livin' fer me, en I feels des lak' a honeymoon."

—Atlanta Constitution.

The Little One—No, I am no good at arithmetic.

The Big One—Ah, I've heard that even at home you don't count!

the United States; and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

### Railroad Regulations.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise like control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce and to this end we recommend the valuation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration physical values of the property, the original cost of reproduction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reductions that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, control and prevent such abuses.

We favor such legislation as will increase the power of the interstate commerce commission, giving to it the initiative with reference to rates and transportation charges put into effect by the railroad companies, and permitting the interstate commerce commission, on its own initiative to declare a rate illegal and as being more than should be charged for such service.

### Banking.

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We believe that insofar as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government, and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank, under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it.

We favor a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured, and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy a tax on individual and corporate incomes, in the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the federal government.

Earlier in the day the state Populist convention named a new executive committee and elected presidential electors to be voted for at the November election.

### Labor and Injunctions.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platform of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

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The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon

the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty.

The laws pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

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Power station.....	\$ 7,500.00	Auxiliary to all three plants, River suction and intake complete.....	\$3,550.00
Machinery.....	28,707.00		
Tubular well system.....	4,247.00		
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#### A Lucky Winner.

A curious legend attaches to the discovery of the marble of which Ephesus was built. Two rams of a herdsman named Pidoresus fought while feeding on a hill. One of them in the contest with his horn broke a crust of the whitest marble. The peasant running to his Ephesian fellow citizens with the specimen, his prize was received with applause, and his name was changed to "Panagelus" (Giver of Glad Tidings), and the stone being excavated for Diana's temple, divine honors were subsequently paid to him! —London Strand Magazine.

Horace—Some men act like perfect fools when they are in love. Evelyn—Yes, and a great many more do not wait even for that excuse.

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the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty.

The laws pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

We favor a generous pension policy.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate her on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

#### Arizona and New Mexico.

The national Democratic party has for the past sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the federal Union, and we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charges of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be guaranteed by the United States as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coal stations and naval bases.

The resolutions favor the regulation of free grazing upon public lands; improvement of every water course in the Union; federal aid in construction of post roads; regulation of rates and service of telephone and telegraph companies; internal development and conservation of our natural resources; application of the land laws to Hawaii; better relations with Latin America; speedy completion of the Panama canal; full enjoyment of right and privileges of territorial form of government by people of Porto Rico and Alaska, and oppose admission of undesirable Asiatics; and conclude by inviting all people to co-operate with the party.

### WATSON IS NOTIFIED.